



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 14, 1926
AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
CARPENTERS' STRIKE
ADDITIONAL WARRANTS ISSUED
NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEES
THE BRITISH STRIKE

SIERRA 32

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1926

No. 15

American Labor Movement

By Lee B. Stein, Brookwood Journalism Dept.

XIII. 1907 to the War.

The history of the American labor movement immediately preceding the World War is characterized by two developments: the working out of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and the tendency towards industrialism. Both are the outcome of underlying conditions. The closing days of the nineteenth century with the country absorbed in industrial development and the organization of large business enterprises saw labor relegated to the back-ground. The A. F. of L. could make no dent in the governmental armor. Neither congress or judges could disassociate themselves from the times in which they were living. This was the beginning of the glorification of the big businessman, of trusts, of fleecing the public. Labor was only looked upon as an intruder. Oh, the wonders of free enterprise, whether of the capitalist or the worker! It is no wonder, then, that legislators and judges disdained to listen to labor's complaint.

Era of Injunctions.

This is the era of injunctions. The conviction of Debs on contempt charges during the Pullman strike of 1894 was only the first of a series, culminating in the cases of 1908 and 1909. In the first of these years the supreme court decided in the famous Danbury Hatters' case that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was applicable to trade unions and that in case of a boycott involving interstate commerce the individual members of a labor union were liable for damages incurred to the full extent of their property. At the same time the highest court also ruled that the provision of the Erdman Act of 1898 forbidding "yellow contracts" on railways was unconstitutional. This threw the door open to discrimination against union men. Finally, in 1909, a court in the District of Columbia gave prison terms to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for violating an injunction prohibiting mention of a boycott that had been conducted against the Buck Stove & Range Co. The agitation accompanying these events brought the federation to the realization that a new policy was imperative. The failure of its efforts to have a federal eight-hour law passed increased the disappointment of the labor movement with existing methods.

Nonpartisan Politics.

The first attempt to initiate the new program on a large scale goes back to 1902. The principle of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" was experimented with with but little success. The one concentrated effort in 1906 to defeat Littlefield of Maine for congress simply reduced his normal plurality. Encouraging, however, was the election of McDermott of the commercial telegraphers' union in Chicago. On the whole, the new congress was less friendly than its predecessor.

The year 1908 found the A. F. of L. in the thick of the presidential campaign. The Republican party had spurned it completely, the Democrats accepted a mild anti-injunction plank in their platform. The federation, therefore, endorsed Bryan, explaining that it was not "partisan to the political party, but partisan to a principle." The Commoner, as we know, was defeated, but he managed to get votes that other-

wise would have gone to the Socialist party, which had nominated Debs.

1910 Elections.

Since then, the A. F. of L. has avoided the partisan coloring with which it had been painted in 1908. It has not hesitated to endorse Republicans with clean labor records. In 1910 the Democrats captured the house of representatives, which gave the American Federation of Labor a strategic advantage. Moreover, fifteen trade union members were elected to congress and one, William B. Wilson, a former secretary of the miners, became chairman of the house committee on labor. The result was the passage of much favorable legislation; a law limiting labor to eight hours on government work, an act protecting the contractual rights of seamen, another creating of a new cabinet official, a secretary of labor and finally a "rider" to an appropriation bill forbidding the department of justice to apply the anti-trust laws to labor unions. Under Wilson, the A. F. of L. continued to exert influence. Most heartening was the appointment of William B. Wilson to be secretary of labor. The climax was the insertion of a clause in the Clayton anti-trust act of 1914, declaring labor not a commodity. The American Federation of Labor believed its non-partisan policy well justified.

Consolidations.

The second development during the period we are discussing is, as we have mentioned, industrialism. The growth of large corporations, the consolidation of allied trades into big enterprises created new problems. The old craft union found itself confronted by formidable rivals with huge financial resources that enabled them to defy the labor organizations existing in their industry. One of the earliest to suffer was the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Consolidation in the steel industry ending with the formation of the gigantic anti-labor United States Steel Corporation struck them a heavy blow from which they have not yet recovered. The "open-shop" campaign in the first decade of the century created misgivings in labor circles. On top of all this was the augmentation of the ranks of the unskilled, who were unorganized.

The I. W. W.

The responses to these crying needs for coping with the giant business organizations and of organizing the unorganized were three in number: the establishment of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), the founding of the "new unionism" and lastly, the creation of departments—as an integral part of the A. F. of L. All of these had one thing in common: the integrating of labor unions along industrial lines to parallel a similar movement on the part of the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World was founded in 1905, as a sprout of the Western Federation of Miners. This organization came to believe that political activity was useless since the government was dead against the working class and that agreements with employers were useless. The I. W. W. adopted a revolutionary philosophy aiming by "direct action" that is, by strikes, if possible a general strike, to abolish the wage system. They favored industrial unions and large numbers of them even wiped out this line of di-

vision and advocated an inchoate "One Big Union." The I. W. W. were very successful in leading strikes among the unorganized, particularly among the immigrant workers. The textile strikes of Lawrence and Patterson are classics. But they failed to establish permanent organizations. The World War practically destroyed them.

"New Unions."

Combining a revolutionary philosophy like the I. W. W. with the prosaic methods of arbitration and trade agreements like the A. F. of L. unions were the so-called "new unions." These exist chiefly in the clothing trades. The political slogans have been used to keep the members together, the economic procedure to acquire for them industrial advantages. One of them, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, seceded from the United Garment Workers in 1914, and has, therefore, never been recognized by the A. F. of L.

Finally, the federation itself recognized the new tendencies. Accepting the craft union as the basis of its structure, it has sought to work out a method of retaining the old units by federating them loosely into departments and by settling jurisdictional disputes in favor of the stronger unions.

In 1908 the building trades department was established and after that the railroad employees department. Thus, the growth of large-scale enterprises, the obliteration of craft lines and the increase of the number of the unskilled were dealt with in the years before the war.

AMERICAN WORKERS LEAD.

"The American working man leads the world in individual production, but our expenditure of human life through industrial accidents has robbed us of much of the net advantages of our efficiency in production," said Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The cabinet official pointed out that "there are more than 200,000 accidents in the mining and quarrying industries annually."

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CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

During the past week there has been no great change in the situation in the strike of the carpenters against the open shop. The officials of the Carpenters' Union report that they still continue to make steady and consistent gains in the number of jobs coming over to union conditions and that the entire matter is in good shape and ultimate victory assured.

The Industrial Association last Monday again began using the permit scheme that it used at the beginning of the open shop fight in the building industry, and as a consequence, by putting the screws upon many material dealers, succeeded in closing down a few union jobs because of the inability of the contractors to buy necessary building material, but this will only be a temporary achievement as the workers have plans under way that will thwart future efforts along that line.

On the other hand, there are strong indications of a split between the Industrial Association and the General Contractors' Association over the tactics that are being used by the former. The General Contractors' Association, apparently, is getting tired of being dictated to by the meddling Industrial Association and is likely to break away and enter into agreements with the unions. Most of its members say they are willing and anxious to run union shops, because under such conditions they are assured of competent mechanics, while under the open shop they seldom are able to get capable workmen.

The Industrial Association, in any event, is not far from the end of its rope, and the sooner the pest is removed the better it will be for the city.

POSITIONS OPEN.

Vacancies in the position of business manager of state institutions frequently occur, according to State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese, and these vacancies are filled by appointment from lists secured in advance.

"The positions pay particularly good salaries," Commissioner Reese states, "and include full maintenance of residence, food, laundry, household help, etc., for the manager and his family of wife and minor children. The smaller institutions pay \$150 to \$200 per month and the larger \$225 to \$300 per month, each with full maintenance added."

To meet future possible needs, the Civil Service Department is now providing the necessary lists of available managers, and the Civil Service Commissioner will furnish information to all who apply at the Civil Service office at Sacramento.

"Farming must, like any other business, be so conducted as to insure a fair profit for both labor and investment. Otherwise we can not expect high-class men to invest labor and money in farms. The present conditions can only result in driving from the farm the active, intelligent young men who are so soon to take up the burdens when we lay them down." — Representative Wheeler of Illinois.

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BY THE WAY.

Wars and rumors or wars—"hell popping"—the very old Nick to pay, all around the world. General strike in England—how that phrase has rolled under the tongues of the "radicals" of all countries for generations! The Soviet embassy in London merely remarks that the strike is "a curtain raiser," which would seem to indicate that the Soviet spokesman has either lost his tongue, or isn't sure about how Moscow feels on the subject. Soviet spokesmen usually make much more elaborate comments on all things tending toward upheaval.

* * *

In New York Governor Smith starts an investigation of the parole system when a "famous" convict gets out sooner than folks think he should have got out. Whenever Governor Smith gets after anything it is time for that particular thing to beware. In Chicago it is revealed that the gunmen who slew Prosecutor McSwiggin with machine guns were out for two others whom they failed to get. Chicago reports itself as all aroused over this beer gang war, and as being about to "do something" about it. As to that, a patient public waits to see.

* * *

First thing that happens in London when the big strike begins is the arrest of Saklatvala, the Communist who wasn't allowed to land in the United States. He's out on peace bonds, which he may or may not respect. But those fool Americans who have touted the English government as so much more generous than our own in such matters will please take note. Even the Bobbies, celebrated as peaceful cops, unlimber their clubs and "have at 'em" in old-fashioned Bowery style. Who knows what will happen next? In Philadelphia a policeman falls dead, the victim of a gang grudge. Seems a minor thing in the midst of many events of tremendous import. But cops stand for the government, and, so it is supposed, the government stands for the people. So, to slay a cop is to slay a representative of government and there must be an atonement—if possible.

In Baltimore a man has just been given five lashes at a whipping post, which makes us wonder how fast some of the world moves. Every now and then some of the queerest relics of medieval days bob up serene to tell us that we're not such great shakes after all in these modern times. In many ways we seem utterly devoid of imagination and inventiveness. Mussolini keeps barking about the "iron fist," which shows that he is much like the Baltimore authorities. That stuff went out of style back in the period immediately following 1914. And Charlie Schwab, vacationing in South Carolina, utters praise of Mussolini, de Rivera and other dictators, remarking that their countries seem to be improving and becoming more prosperous. Again, lack of imagination—and absolutely no sense of humor.

* * *

Congress, fiddling along, threatens to pass the Haugen bill for farm relief or subsidy, which, if it is passed, will be vetoed by President Coolidge, who will thereupon lose baskets full of farm votes. But congress would rather see Coolidge lose votes than to have congressmen lose them. Queer world, wobbling along, giving many evidences of insanity, and yet, the best place we know of, for a' that.

* * *

"Princeton Students Who Work Find Labor Does Not Injure Their Social Standing," says headline in New York Times. The Princeton students are late in discovering what the rest of the world has known for a long time. Millions of workers have found that toil hasn't injured their "social standing" in the least and they haven't been surprised to make the discovery, either.

NEW POSITIONS CREATED.

Two new civil service positions in the state service have been created by the re-establishment of the Division of Markets, according to David J. Reese, State Civil Service Commissioner.

Commissioner Reese says: "With the release by the Board of Regents of the University of California of Professor R. L. Adams to the State Department of Agriculture, the work of the Division of Markets, which has been carried on only indirectly since the resignation of Mr. F. N. Bigelow in 1923, will again be resumed.

Professor Adams, a man of sound fundamental training, of broad practical viewpoint and an intimate knowledge of the needs of California farmers, will take charge of this important work at once and with the co-operation of Director Hecke of the State Department of Agriculture and of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will give the farmers of California and their organizations the best and most efficient service. The selection of Professor Adams was made by the State Agricultural Council and Mr. Hecke and with the support and approval of Governor Richardson.

"The re-establishment of the Division of Markets means the creation of new positions, including assistant chief of the Division, marketing specialist, and marketing assistant. These positions will be filled through Civil Service and Civil Service Commissioner Reese is now announcing oral examinations for these positions. The position of assistant chief pays \$285 to \$315 per month; marketing specialist pays \$175 to \$225 per month, and that of marketing assistant \$125 to \$170 per month. Information concerning these positions can be secured at the office of the Civil Service Commissioner in Sacramento."

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NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEES.

Editorial from The American Federationist for May.

American labor has not wavered in its faith in non-partisan political action. It has never believed that its interests and welfare are those of a class in conflict with the interests of other groups of citizens. The immediate interests of labor may be different from those of other groups, but they are not necessarily in conflict. Wise statesmanship seeks to harmonize the interests of various groups so that the welfare of the whole nation may be promoted uniformly without special advantage to any group.

In accord with this understanding labor seeks to persuade the traditional two parties to include labor's measures in their party platforms and to convince candidates for office of the validity of labor's proposals. This is the policy labor is pursuing in the present congressional campaign, the initial primaries of which are close at hand.

Labor is not basing its plans upon prejudice or opinion but will examine the records and the promises of candidates for office, judging them by certain definite measuring rods. The measuring rods are legislative proposals which embody measures necessary to promote the interests of wage earners or to protect their rights.

Labor has made its customary preparation for the campaign. Local non-partisan political committees have been appointed to plan for active work in the primaries as well as the election of Senators and Representatives.

Judge—"What is this man charged with?"

Officer—"Intoxication, your honor."

Prisoner—"Judge, I'm as sober as you are this minute."

Judge—"Pleads guilty—10 days! Next case."

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CONDEMNS SHIRKING CITIZENS.

Reformers, professional politicians and citizens who fail to realize their duties of citizenship were criticized by Chief Justice Floyd E. Thompson of the Illinois Supreme Court in an address to the American Law Institute.

"A distinct tendency in this age," the jurist said, "is to claim the political rights of citizenship without accepting the attendant moral obligations."

"There seems to be an idea among some of our social and political reformers that if the political mechanism were good enough the citizens would be relieved of any responsibility of running the government," he said. "They are continually tampering with the machinery, but give little attention to the machinists."

"To say that men of character can not be placed or kept in public office is to say that the American people are incapable of self-government. No citizen is doing his full duty who does not help solve every-day problems of government, but who, the moment some reverse of fortune befalls, the constant citizen comes forth to criticize and condemn."

"As long as politics is a 'game' the professional will always have the advantage over the amateur. As long as the unselfish, public-spirited citizen takes an active interest in politics only when conditions become so rotten that the stench stifles him we can expect the public service to be what the minority who continually play the political game make it."

**ALL WAGE LABOR WELCOME TO
UNIONS.**

By William Green

President American Federation of Labor.

All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to the trade union movement.

Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased manifold. Intolerable employment conditions have been made humane. The long, exhausting hours of the work day have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend more time with his family. He may enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the din and dusty clatter of mill, mine, workshop and factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study.

The educational facilities available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellow men. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civic and political affairs is quickened and intensified. His mind becomes alert and his reasoning powers are awakened. He is a force in the community, a better citizen and a more efficient workman.

"The Congress of the United States has violated in many instances every provision of the Indian treaties and has treated them exactly as the kaiser treated a treaty when he said it was a mere scrap of paper. Why have we done that? It is because of the fact that numerically the Indians are not strong. We have taken their land, we have turned it over to whites, we have appropriated their money, and we have treated them in a shameful manner."—Senator Wheeler of Montana.

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ADDITIONAL WARRANTS ISSUED.

Two additional warrants were issued for Wm. H. George, Secretary and General Manager of the Cowell Portland Cement Company, by Justice of the Peace F. L. Glass at Martinez. They charge violation of the State Pay Check Law and the law prohibiting the coercing of employees in the purchase of things of value. They were sworn to by B. Kenareff, who made complaint to the office of State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson to the effect that he was discharged as an employee of the company on May 3, 1926, because he refused to board at the company-controlled boarding house and that the company, on orders from Mr. George, deducted \$37.50 per month from his wages for room and board which he did not receive, instead of paying him his wages by cash or negotiable check. The warrants were sent to San Francisco for service on Mr. George, who resides here.

These warrants followed an investigation made at the request of the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations last Friday by Arthur L. Johnson, deputy labor commissioner and attorney for the state labor bureau; Wm. H. Urmy, deputy labor commissioner at Oakland; Ray W. Kearney, attorney and executive officer of the state immigration and housing commission, and J. Tresvina, representing the Consul General of Mexico, Alejandro Lubbert. The investigation was ordered following receipt of a petition signed by 45 of the employees of the company who alleged that the previous investigation made by the Labor Commissioner's office, on April 7, 1926, which resulted in the issuance of a warrant for Mr. George on a charge of violating the Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law and a civil action for \$4,470 for penalties under the 1925 amendment to that law, was not thorough enough in that other labor laws were being violated at the plant, especially the pay check law and the law against coercing employees in the purchase of things of value. The men alleged that \$33.00 per month was deducted from their wages for board and \$4.50 for room rent, whether they roomed and boarded there or not. This was verified by N. I. Baldwin, the boarding-house keeper, who told the investigators that this was the rule of the company and that any employee who refused to abide by it would be forced to leave.

THE UPHILL CLIMB.

Uphill, and on, through the murk and mire;
Forward still, without pause or rest,
Though the brain grows dizzy and the stout
limbs tire,
And doubt like a cancer gnaws in the breast.

For the clouds hang low and the sleet-flaws blind
us,
And the dim trail winds over rock and morass.
With only the fog before—behind us,
What wonder at last if we miss the pass?

Bear on! Bear on! Let your hearts not falter.
Draw courage closer to fend the chill.
Let the drones of the valley quibble and falter—
There is no space here for the laggard will.

For the road is ever a long and dim one
To any goal that is worth the quest.
And knowing the fight was a stern and grim one
But lends the triumph a truer zest!

And the night too deep for a star to plumb it
Must yield at length to a mightier dawn.
And the climber never can miss the summit
If he has the strength to go up and on!
—Ted Olson in Forbes Magazine.

INSPIRE WAGE EARNERS.

In a stirring appeal to all central bodies, President Green calls on these organizations to begin arranging for a record Labor day observance the first Monday in September.

"It is a serious mistake" for workers to believe that time, effort and money expended in labor demonstrations, parades, meetings and addresses is wasted," said President Green.

"It must not be forgotten that no human movement remains stationary," he said. "The labor movement must either go forward, or must lag behind. The spirit of fellowship is the life of the labor movement. All life must be nourished, or it dies. The yearly gathering on Labor day, the contact of worker with worker, the enthusiasm of all working together in a demonstration of the power and might of labor as a civic as well as an economic force, stimulates fellowship, brotherhood, good will; renews inspiration; gives a deeper insight into the meaning and scope of the labor movement."

In urging labor parades, the A. F. of L. executive said that when men and women march shoulder to shoulder they typify impressively the purposes and unity of the labor movement.

"Such parades," he said, "are an educational avenue by which public thought and opinion may be more forcefully directed to the consideration of the aspirations, hopes and principles of the labor movement."

"By celebrating Labor day in a proper manner, in accord with labor ideals, there will be secured for the labor movement added prestige and understanding that will help the cause of labor in all its relations."

"It is my earnest hope that in every city, town and hamlet, Labor day, 1926, will be an epoch-making day, one long to be remembered."

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

One of the most pleasant features of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company's work has been the immediate response from Canadian locals, especially those of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen whose checks have been coming in with regularity. Responses from the offerings to local unions in the United States are also gratifying, although thousands of these bodies have the mat-

ter of subscription still in committee, and no immediate reply has been expected.

Individual requests for application blanks pour in daily as do requests for insurance policies and rates. To individuals, and in small lots, over six thousand booklets of information have been mailed on requests coming through the mail.

The most amusing letter received to date came from a good brother who suggested that if the stock doubled in value (which from his experience in insurance companies he thought likely), he ought to be paid 6 per cent on the doubled value on the ground that he was an early subscriber. Here is a valuable tip for Wall Street.

The office is one of the liveliest spots in the A. F. of L. Building, and every form of service has been rendered to callers. One of the most frequent requests is from individuals paying a weekly sum, for a meagre death benefit, in one or more of the great industrial insurance writing companies. Two of this type this week were shown that they were paying over \$55.00 per thousand for insurance which should have cost less than \$18.00.

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WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

ANN'S AGE AND PHILOSOPHY.

"It's easy when you know how; you'll soon get on to the knack of it."

Such is the comforting advice of teacher to pupil in work involving deftness of handling. The same comforting advice holds in work involving mental gymnastics. Just as there are persons who can operate a typewriter and can't learn to knit, and others who can knit and seem unable to operate a typewriter, so there are some whose minds can juggle facts and fancies to a purpose and others to whom all but the obvious is a dark secret.

Ann's age perhaps is about as useless a bit of knowledge as can be imagined. Ability to demonstrate the problem also seems to be quite useless. But there is back of that ability something that does seem important. It is the capacity to think. The three demonstrations of the problem that have been presented seem so easy that almost everybody can understand them. The principal difficulty lay in stating the problem, in setting the facts down logically. When this was done, the answer seemed all but obvious.

If Ann's age seemed all but obvious when the premises were evolved, so, too, does it seem all but obvious that something besides knowledge of processes of arithmetic or algebra is essential to solution of the problem. That something is the power to think. Philosophers call it "a priori deduction." Applied to concrete facts, a priori deduction in every case leads to substantial results. Applied to abstractions, conclusions reasoned out may be exactly what the reasoner wants them to be.

Strange circumstances come up in life. For instance, a young man is arrested for some crime. Immediately social workers investigate. They find he comes from a "good" family; that his parents are "normal, intelligent, healthy;" that the boy "enjoyed the advantages" of a "thorough" education in public school and college. Logically that boy should have developed into a useful, upright citizen of the republic. But he lands in the penitentiary. We conclude there must be something wrong with the boy—because there couldn't possibly be anything wrong with our logic. It is easier to punish the boy than to revise our logic; let him expiate his crime!

In the historic period of man there have been perhaps millions of cases not dissimilar from the hypothetical one presented. There have always been social workers and uplifters. They have always come from that class of people who are influenced most strongly and guided, as they truly believe, unerringly, by their sympathies and their emotions. There can be no doubt that they have relieved much distress, have made life bearable in many individual cases. Their work merits unstinted praise, their devotion and self-sacrifice command deepest respect. But the reason the young fellow in the hypothetical case landed in the pen will never be disclosed as long as the logical conclusion that the boy should have developed into a useful, upright citizen of the republic is refuted by the fact that he is in the pen. The logical conclusion is irrefutable from the premises; the fallacy which upsets it all lies in the premises.

There is no concrete definition of what is a "good" family, or what are "normal, healthy, intelligent" parents, or what are "advantages" of a "thorough" education. As long as humanity bases its logical conclusions upon such indefinables, that long will its logic fail to harmonize with the facts of life.

The difference in the two cases—that of Ann's

age and the boy who lands in the pen—shows somewhat inaptly the limitations to logic, or a priori deduction. Aristotle proved many absurd things that cannot be refuted by logical methods, but which are denied patently by observation of the facts of nature. The world is full of crazy notions about secrets of nature that have been revealed by this method rather than by observation of natural phenomena.

Indeed, the greatest claim of the Aristotelian school was that everything could be proved by thought and reason; that these were omnipotent; that their conclusions must be correct since their logic was irrefutable. Modern science and modern methods of thought refuse to be stampeded where logical conclusions are opposed to observed facts. The modern plan is to seek the error or the fallacy in the premises.

It would seem to be the province of philosophy to set out the premises and of mathematics to solve those premises. The solutions no doubt will be easy if our philosophy just states the premises understandably and unerringly.

GREEN ON GENERAL STRIKE.

"The general strike of Great Britain has created a most grave situation and one which causes a feeling of deep concern in the minds of all thinking people," said President Green.

"This is the first time a general strike has been resorted to in Great Britain. The working people in the United States will observe with keen interest this experimentation in the use of the sympathetic strike as a means of bringing about the settlement of a wage controversy in a single industry.

"The great danger involved in a general or sympathetic strike is the possibility that the original grievances which are the primary causes of the strike and which are, in this case, meritorious, may be lost sight of because of the charge that the general strike is a challenge to government and to the existence of government. The issues of the strike become obscured and the public mind becomes confused. Public opinion, in Great Britain, might support the workers in their demand for the redress of just grievances whereas it would solidly support the government in its efforts to maintain control of the government.

"The American Federation of Labor is strongly committed to the policy of collective bargaining, of wage contracts and the observance of wage agreements. It will not depart from this well-established policy. It has made its greatest progress through a religious observance of contract obligations. In my opinion the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will strictly adhere to such a program.

"However, we realize that economic and industrial conditions in Great Britain differ from the economic and industrial conditions prevailing in America. In addition, under the form of organization prevailing in the different nations across the sea the organizations of the workers in each country may determine their own policies. The organizations of Continental Europe and Great Britain are affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland. The American Federation of Labor is not affiliated with this International Federation of Trade Unions.

"The American Federation of Labor believes the miners of Great Britain are justified in their demands that they be paid a decent living wage. We believe their grievances are well founded and should be speedily redressed. We express the hope that those qualities of deliberation and judgment which have always characterized the British people in every crisis will so assert themselves as to bring about an immediate settlement of the causes of the strike and to avert the dire consequences with which the people of the nation are threatened."

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FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1926

Labor will never cease asking for more until justice shall have been done. Then there will be no particular need for unions. That happy time, however, is far, far away, and there is greater need for organization now than ever before in history. We are living in an age of concentration and organization, and if we are to keep pace with progress we must be thoroughly organized. There is no other way to face the forces of the enemy without fear. Organized we are powerful. Divided we are powerless.

The importance of the automobile industry is so great that the railways gain much more from the freight traffic it gives than they lose from the freight and passenger business it takes away, said Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway. "Compared with the railroad train," he said, "the bus can give service at more frequent intervals because each unit of service is small and may be operated cheaply in comparison to the cost of operating a train. A bus can be run every two hours in every direction from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the cost of one train in each direction, say morning and evening. And this more frequent better service suits the needs of the average rural community."

President Green's statement concerning the general strike in Great Britain shows him to be a worthy successor to the late Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor. He kept his feet on the ground and his head out of the clouds and issued a statement that harmed no one, yet pointed out the policies of the labor movement in the United States. The American labor movement has always been most fortunate in that it has had men in charge of its affairs, men who could not be flattered, coaxed, hired or scared into following the advice of intellectual boobies or political parasites as to the policies of the movement, in spite of the fact that in many instances the would-be saviors of the toilers succeed in convincing large groups of the rank and file here and there that they were pointing in the right direction. Members thus convinced, of course, are generally immature unionists of but scant experience in the actual affairs of the organized workers, though they frequently bitterly criticize their more experienced and better equipped brothers for their refusal to follow the crafty wire-pullers.

The British Strike

All indications are that the British general strike has come to a definite end and that the main cause of the upheaval, the subsidy for the miners, has been conceded by the government, though the miners have not yet actually gone back to work.

The gravity of the situation, at any rate, has been relieved. Nothing just like it has ever before confronted the people of a great industrial nation, and the world stood back and looked on, no one daring to hazard a prediction as to what was likely to happen until the evening before the strike was called off under the terms of an agreement entered into between representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and of the government.

The conditions upon which strike leaders and government officials agreed are as follows:

1. Negotiations for peace in the coal industry would be resumed and the government's coal subsidy would be renewed for such a reasonable period as may be required.
2. A national wage board would be established to include representatives of the miners and owners, presided over by a neutral chairman.
3. The parties should be entitled to raise any relevant points before the wage board.
4. There would be no revision of wage rates unless there was assurance that the Royal Coal Commission's reorganization measures would be adopted.
5. After agreement on other points and consideration of every means of meeting the immediate financial difficulties, the wage board may, if absolutely necessary, proceed with the preparation of a new wage agreement.
6. Such agreement should be simpler than the one just expired and should not decrease the present minimum wage. Revision of wage scales would be provided if warranted.
7. Recruiting of new adult workers would be prevented if unemployed miners were available.

Premier Baldwin had solemnly warned the officials of the Trades Union Congress that he would have nothing whatever to do with them until such time as the strike order had been revoked and the men all returned to work, so that the settlement made means an actual back down for the government official, and the concession providing for the continuation of the subsidy for the miners tells the story of the main condition which caused the whole upheaval being also conceded by the government.

In the two terms mentioned there lies a great victory for the workers, but the victory was not complete, because all the strikers except the miners go back to work without any terms whatever, and many employers before the strike warned the workers that many of them would never be permitted to return. Just how far the employers can go in making good this threat, of course, few people are in a position to know, but there doubtless will be some instances where workers will permanently lose their places, as frequently happens in all strikes of any consequence.

Of course, now that the strike is at an end, numerous efforts will be made to draw this, that and the other lesson from it, but the truth is that because of the manner in which it was brought about, conducted and terminated there is not very much that can be learned by an analysis of it, either from the trade union standpoint or the viewpoint of the radicals who are continually shouting about the efficacy of that weapon, both industrially and politically.

On one point we can all agree, however, and that is that it is a good thing that it is ended and that the miners are not to have their pay reduced or their working hours lengthened, which would have been the case had there been no strike.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Let us each and all resolve to give greater support to patronizing of union-made goods and such places as display shop and store cards. If we but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction there is no question but that splendid results will accrue to this branch of our movement.

Breshko Bereskovskaia, "grandmother of the revolution" in Russia, said after her release from prison to a press correspondent: "When I was a prisoner in a fortress, under the Czar, I used to be so sure the revolution was coming I spent my time dreaming, not about the revolution, but what would follow. I saw music, art and the gentleness of civilization descending upon the masses, upraising and uplifting. But today I am sick of what is happening." The same disillusionment meets the dreamers in other lands who expect a few days to work out all their beautiful dreams. Work, work, slow, patient and methodical work only can make any dream come true.

The Labor Council has, on recommendation of its Law and Legislative Committee, endorsed Senate Bill 3983, introduced by Senator Shortridge of California, and which is pending before the Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Samuel M. Shortridge made the following statement as to the bill he introduced to create a Division of Safety in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor: "There is no such thing as an adequate system of industrial accident reporting in the United States. The best obtainable estimate is that the death toll of industrial accidents is not under 23,000 per year, and that non-fatal injuries total 2,500,000. The days of labor lost as a result of these injuries has been said to be 227,169,970 per annum, and the wage loss \$1,022,264,866. Under the workmen's compensation laws of various states there is paid annually in compensation something like \$250,000,000, or about one-fifth of the actual wage loss. It is hoped by this bill to put an agency of the Government in a position to collect and organize the actual facts in such a way as to greatly reduce these casualties. The full co-operation of the states and all other accident reporting organizations will be sought and it is believed secured to the end that attention may be called, not in general terms but by specific reference, to the places and causes of these accidents. Some twenty years ago the iron and steel industry voluntarily agreed to report all accidents and all pertinent facts regarding accidents to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which in turn compiled these records in such a form as to locate by departments, and in some instances even by occupations, the dangerous spots in the industry. The management of the industry, in turn, guided by these figures have so intelligently directed their safety work within the industry as to have reduced their frequency rate from 80.8 in 1907, when this work was begun, to 30.8 in 1924, per thousand full time workers in those plants. If anything approximating these results can be secured in other industries, it would seem that it is high time we were providing for the extension of the methods. In a word, the purpose of this bill is to reduce the hazard to life and limb of men, women and children engaged in industry. From a humanitarian and an economic-commercial point of view the Bureau to be set up will do much good."

WIT AT RANDOM

"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"

"Noise! Shure, each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the other."—Boston Transcript.

The small-town band had just finished a selection more distinguished for vigor than harmony. As the musicians sat mopping their perspiring faces after acknowledging the applause, the trombonist whispered hoarsely, "What's the next one?"

"The Maiden's Prayer," replied the leader after glancing at his program.

"Some mistake," exclaimed the trombonist. "That's just what I've been playing."

Bride (over the telephone to hubby) — "Oh, honey, can't you come home right away? I've mixed the wires in some way. The radio is getting covered with white frost, and the electric ice box is singing 'Way Out in Kansas.'"—Union Pacific Magazine with acknowledgment to "Exchange."

A little colored girl, a newcomer in Sunday school, gave her name to the teacher as "Fertilizer Johnson."

Later the teacher asked the child's mother if that was right.

"Yes, ma'am, dat's her name," said the fond parent. "You see she was named for me and her father. Her father's name am Ferdinand, and my name is 'Liza. So we named her Fertilizer."—The Watchman-Examiner.

A bootmaker gave a money guarantee that his boots would last three months. An Aberdeenian bought a pair but in three weeks brought them back—in holes and completely worn out.

"That's queer," said the bootmaker. "You're the only person who has complained. Did they fit you all right?"

"Aye, but they were a wee bit tight for ma brither on the night shift."

The steamer was on the point of leaving the small Oriental port, and the passengers lounged on the deck and waited for the start. At length one of them espied a cyclist in the distance, and it soon became evident that he was doing his level best to catch the boat.

Already the salors' hands were on the gangways, and the cyclist's chance looked small indeed. Then a sportive passenger wagered a sovereign to a shilling that he would miss it. The offer was taken and at once the deck became a scene of wild excitement.

"He'll miss it."

"No; he'll just do it."

"Come on!"

"He won't do it."

"Yes, he will. He's done it. Hurrah!"

In the very nick of time the cyclist arrived, sprang off his machine, and ran up the one gangway left.

"Cast off!" he cried.

It was the captain.

This conversation was heard in a small North Carolina village: "Whaddayo' think ob Mistah Smith, de bankah, Mose?"

"Mistah Smith, de bankah? He's a fine gen'lman. Yes, sah. And a good man, too. I'se borrowed five bucks ob him mo'n a yeah ago, an' he ain't neyah ask fo' it. All I does is to gib him a qua'tah dollar eavry Saddy—what he calls intrust—an' he tells me not to bodder about the principal, w'ich am de five."—The Christian Register.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The editor of a monthly magazine of large circulation among business men writes to pass along the inquiry of "a manufacturer who today wears a very puzzled countenance." The editor wants information for the manufacturer. It seems that the manufacturer had some very attractive printed matter prepared to advertise his products. This he mailed to a large list of prospective buyers. And then something happened. The manufacturer got some of his mail back. He didn't understand, so he had made a photostat copy of the returned mail and this he sent to the editor of the magazine who in turn sends it along asking for the why of it all.

* * *

The mail which was returned to the manufacturer bore a little sticker on which were the words, "This printed matter is returned to you because it does not bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council which would insure that the same was printed under fair conditions." This had never happened to this manufacturer before. So he asked, and the editor asks, "Is this something new? Is it generally practiced?" The answer is, "It is not new. It is generally practiced by union men who have a proper appreciation of their responsibilities to their fellow union men."

* * *

The strange thing about it all, if there is anything strange, is that in 1926 there should be a manufacturer in any large city who has never discovered that union men will not pay attention to printed matter that does not bear the union label. This incident proves the necessity of repetition after repetition. Lessons must be hammered home by constant repetition. Each new generation absorbs a great deal from the preceding generation. That is, there are certain things that each new generation does not have to learn for itself. And there are things that only a part of each new generation has to learn for itself. The union label, what it looks like, what it is for, and how to get it are things that at least a part of this generation still has to learn. The manufacturer in question evidently is not bitterly hostile to union labor or union labels. It seems to be with him more a case of not knowing than of wishing to be hostile. Otherwise he would not write for information.

* * *

Unions that use labels must keep everlastingly after the public. The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is doing wonderful work in this direction, but that department can not do everything. Every union man must do his part or the lesson will never reach the whole population. A proper reply has gone on to the editor who will send it along to the manufacturer who is now so very puzzled. Maybe here will be a new patron for union label printing and maybe on his fine printed matter hereafter there will be the label of the Allied Printing Trades, a label as well known as any label in use. Let it be hoped this will be the case. But ponder this case. It means that union labor still has its great lessons to teach, that there are still those who do not know. And while one remains unknowing there is work to be done by some apostle of a better, freer life for those who toil.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of Meeting Held April 21, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President J. R. Matherson in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Received from the Painters No. 19, Federation of Teachers, Wood Carvers. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From Carpet Workers No. 1, in regards to supporting the League; read, noted and filed. From Lithographers No. 17, asking the League to send letters to certain firms in regards to the label; request complied with and Secretary instructed to send letters. Minutes of Building Trades read and filed. From Union Label Trades Dept., read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label, W. G. Desepte, reported that he had card painted for the Auto Mechanics and placed it on the Bulletin in the lobby of the Council. Saw Watson, the painter, in regards to bulletin board on 16th street. Visited Enber and Sheehan in regards to label clothing. Visited Hills Bros. in regards to uniforms with the label. Attended the meeting of the Welfare Workers in Trinity Center in which Bro. Glover of the Hatters was one of the main speakers. Visited locals in both Temples. Visited Millits on 6th street in regards to label goods. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of Bro. Desepte be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers—Reported that business is slack; look for and demand their label on cigars. Waiters—Reported that business is good; look for the house card. Lumbermen—Reported that business is good. Hatters—Reported that business is good; look for the label in felt and straw hats. Janitors—Reported that business is fair. Coopers—Reported that business is slack. Lithographers—Reported that all lithographed checks should bear that label. Glove Workers—Reported that business is fair; ask and demand their label on gloves. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Steinbergs are still unfair. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported business is fair. Barbers—Reported that all shops open on Sundays are unfair; look for and demand the shop card. Garment Workers—Reported that business is picking up; look for and demand their label on shirts, overalls and work pants. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is fair; Crowell Publishing Co. is still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the clerk's monthly working button; color changes every month; color for April is white. Teamsters—Reported that business is fair. Hoisting Engineers—Reported that business is fair. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good; initiated 12 members at the last meeting.

Moved, seconded and carried that the League go on record in holding district meeting. Moved, seconded and carried that League draft a letter and send it to firms using lithographed labels on food containers. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast a ballot for J. R. Matherson for President. Moved, seconded and carried that the Label Agent be instructed to assign delegates to appear before locals.

Dues, \$12.00; Agent Fund, \$61.65; total, \$73.65. Disbursements—General Fund, \$11.00; Agent Fund, \$111.40; total, \$122.40.

Being no further business to come before the League we adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet again Wednesday evening, May 5, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE,
Secretary.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

9. THE CHILD WHO STEALS.

Stealing is a harsh word to apply to the acts of children. It is associated so closely with a criminal career and one so naturally thinks of jails and prisons, highwaymen and robbers that childhood and this type of delinquency seem almost incompatible.

On the other hand, problems are never solved by dodging the issue. "Of course, we don't consider it stealing when Johnny takes things belonging to me or to other members of the family," said one mother in defense of her eight-year-old boy, and another mother argues that "taking food or pennies is not considered pilfering." Sometimes the juvenile offender is acquitted by the parent on the ground that "he does it in such a cute way" or that "he is so unselfish—he never uses for himself the things he takes but always gives them away," or "you can't expect a child so young to understand what he is doing."

These are only a few of the numerous excuses by which parents permit themselves to be deceived. Stealing must be considered stealing as soon as the child has developed mentally and socially to the point where he is capable of differentiating his property rights from those of the people with whom he comes in contact. It must not be forgotten that most children are warned at an early age that such acts are against the wishes of their parents without being given any appreciation of the social code called honesty. In such cases the act of stealing is nothing more than disobedience and must be treated as such.

Children naturally absorb from the environment in which they are living a tendency to conform with the social customs of that environment, and they can also give an intelligent reason why such social customs are enforced. When a child reaches this stage in his development he must be held responsible for his conduct, and it is grossly unfair for parents to minimize its significance by refusing to face the issue.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management, Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Is the British strike the first national general strike in history?

A.—No. The general strike on a national scale was employed by the German organized workers to defeat the Kapp revolt in 1920. In the same year Danish workers struck all over the nation in protest against the dissolution of the cabinet by the king.

Q.—Is the British Trades Union Congress, which is managing the British strike, an old organization?

A.—Yes. The Congress originated in 1868.

Q.—Who are the chief leaders in the British general strike?

A.—According to dispatches from London, the chief leaders are A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation; J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Ben Tillet, secretary of the Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers.

Q.—When and where did Samuel Gompers die? When and where did James G. Blaine die?

A.—Gompers died December 13, 1924, at San Antonio, Texas. Blaine died January 27, 1893, at Washington, D. C.

Q.—Was a ship ever named after the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. The United States Shipping Board had offered to name a vessel for the A. F. of L. and asked President Gompers to make the selection. He chose "Afel." The launching took place June 28, 1919, at the Hog Island shipyard. A committee of union men had charge of the launching and the ceremonies therewith. The "Afel" is 7500 tons deadweight, steel, cargo carrying and oil burning.

Q.—Has organized labor taken a strong stand for the right of free speech, press and assemblage?

A.—Yes. The 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor said: "The A. F. of L. again declares that the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly are inalienable and beyond the power of any judge, court, legislative body or administrative official to qualify, modify, abrogate or suspend."

HEIRS OF TIME.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

From street and square, from hill and glen,
Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the tread of marching men,
The patient armies of the poor.

Not ermine-clad or clothed in state,
Their title-deeds not yet made plain,
But waking early, toiling late,
The heirs of all the earth remain.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse grow calm and still;
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call,
This news will o'er the world be blown:
"The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own."

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

CATCH BASIN CLEANER.

"Ikie" Stein, who used to be in Wabash, Ind., when he was "proprietor" of the fertilizer plant and sold junk, is now on "easy street" through a very simple invention he made not long ago. The invention is a contraption to clean catch basins in the streets and Stein no longer sells junk or runs the fertilizer plant. He received \$25,000 for a 24-year lease of his patent, and in addition a flat royalty of \$250 every month—whether any cleaners are sold or not.

It is eight years since Stein went around the streets buying junk and hoarding the pennies that would have made him rich. But those days are gone and instead of waiting years, Stein has become suddenly rich.

The invention was made while he was in Wabash and "they laughed at me," he tells you. But Stein laughed last, and his catch basin cleaners are in use in many of the great cities today. The invention consists of a bucket-like structure which fits into the catch basin. The refuse piles into the bucket instead of going into the basin itself.

The old way, Stein tells you, requires the use of huge spoons to clean the basin, which meant a couple of hours' work, but with his invention the basin can be cleaned in two minutes. His daughter demonstrated their use in the streets of Indianapolis, with the result that several of them were first purchased by the sewer department of that city.

"It is all very simple," he declares. "Strange some one did not think of it before."

He was in Wabash a short time ago visiting old friends that he does not forget. He went up to the office of the chief of police at the city hall and there he found the chief and the mayor.

He doesn't forget that the latter was his friend in time of need—that he with T. W. McNamee went on a note for him in the old junk days.

Stein's business in Wabash was not the highest type, perhaps, but he made it a stepping stone to something else. The success that came to him was great by comparison and was the realization of an ambition that makes for real romance.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

NOT EMPOWERED TO ENFORCE LAW.

Answering impeachment charges before the United States Senate, Federal Judge English said he used "forceful" language in addressing certain officials concerning the administration of justice during the shop men's strike to "maintain law and order." Wherein does the Federal Constitution or any state constitution empower a judge "to maintain law and order?"

Is Judge English aware that our government rests on three co-ordinated branches; that the duty of the judiciary is to define and interpret law; that the enforcement of law is assigned to another branch? Logically, if a judge can "maintain law and order" in strike times, why not at other times? If he can set aside Federal and state constitutions today, why not tomorrow? Why limit his activity to workers? Why not extend his usurpation and apply his powers to every law-enforcement agency? Expediency to break a strike is a costly price for undermining the Constitution. Those who defend the injunction judge are blind to the ugly example they set.

Gibbs—"My wife and I agree on everything."
Dibbs—"Have you no opinions of your own?"—
The Argonaut (San Francisco).

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GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Wednesday evening, May 19th, will be Graphic Arts Night of the Fine Printing Exhibit selected and arranged by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, presenting its choice of the best printed fifty books of 1925. Coupled with this exhibit will be the outstanding examples of contemporary printing for commerce, this being the institute's third traveling exhibition for the purpose of demonstrating current standards of design and craftsmanship in printing, and as illustrating the growing realization of the business value of beauty. This exhibition is now being shown in public museums and libraries in sixteen leading cities of the United States. The exhibition has already appeared in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Denver. The exhibition will be held from May 12th to May 30th inclusive, in gallery 15 of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in Lincoln Park, and is under the auspices of the Printers' Board of Trade of this city. On the evening of May 19th there will be an additional attraction in a musical given by Marshall W. Giselman, official organist of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, and an introductory address by Hartley E. Jackson, of the Metropolitan Press of this city, on the significance of these exhibits. Printers interested in the fine works of printing in this city should take advantage of this opportunity to view some of the greatest specimens of the printing arts, which have been on exhibit in this city in recent years.

The latter part of last week Albert Taussig, foreman of the Mercury Press at 818 Mission street, received the following telephone call, "This is K. C. Wait for another call at 9 o'clock." At the appointed hour in answer to another telephone ring Mr. Taussig was informed to leave \$600 in \$20 bills behind a sign in the entrance of the Mission street address, "If you want to save your hide." Mr. Taussig reported the occurrence to the police department, but nobody appeared to claim the money. However, it might be said that Mr. Taussig did not leave the money for them to call for. Whose the strange voice was, or what their object, Mr. Taussig was at a loss to explain to the police, or to his friends. He is doubtful of an attempt to blackmail, yet if it was a practical joke, he does not appreciate that kind of jokes.

W. E. Aff, who is trying the salesman's game for the Reynard Press, reported that during the last week his 22-year-old son, Bert Aff, while riding with a friend in an automobile, suffered severe injuries to the lower part of his spine, when the car in which the young men were riding was struck by a Market Street railway car and demolished at California and Market streets. Young Aff has been confined to a local hospital for the past several days, and upon his leaving that institution will be compelled to wear a plaster cast for several months to come. The many friends of Mr. Aff, Sr., hope for the early recovery of his injured son.

Earl Parks, of the Marshall Printing Company, reports the happy addition of a baby girl to his family on May 4th. This little Miss Betty Erline and her mother are getting along splendidly, and Earl's many friends are sending their congratulations on the first addition to his home.

E. V. Stedt, who filed application for admittance to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs at the April meeting of the union, received his admittance credentials and left Wednesday of this week. Mr. Stedt will visit relatives in Los Angeles before proceeding to the home.

F. H. Marietta, who has been reading proof on

the Chronicle for some time past, drew his traveling card this week, loaded his flivver, and departed for eastern points. Mr. Marietta will make a call on several old friends at the Union Printers' Home enroute.

G. H. Haseltine drew his traveling card this week and departed for Sacramento. After a short stay he will leave for points east.

H. F. Thornberg, J. M. M. Leonard and W. W. Ford, late of the Herald force, have drawn their travelers and departed for different sections of the International jurisdiction. This makes five of the former members of the Herald force to leave the city since that institution closed down.

It has been reported to the headquarters that the late employees of the Illustrated Daily Herald had received half of the salary due them when the plant was closed, and the promise that the balance will be forthcoming within a few days.

W. C. Ashville deposited a Salt Lake City traveling card during the past week.

Tom Mulligan, well known to printers on both side of the bay, deposited an Oakland card and will seek work on the local papers.

W. H. Forbes, formerly head proofreader on the Chronicle, placed his slip on the board the latter part of the week. Mr. Forbes was one of the now extinct Herald force.

M. T. Bowes, who met with an accident some two months ago, in which he fractured his left arm in four places, is able to be about again, although he will be compelled to wear his arm in a sling for another month or so.

Albert Springer, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, will leave for Marysville, Calif., on Wednesday, May 19th, and will not return until the following Monday morning. Mr. Springer will attend the annual convention of the Foresters of America of California, where he expects to be automatically advanced to the office of Grand Sub-Chief Ranger, the second highest position in the state.

The complete printing outfit for the steamship Malolo has been ordered from the American Type Founders Company of Philadelphia. This is one of the most complete printing outfits that has ever been placed on a steamship, and will consist of a printing press carrying a 12x18" chase, driven by a one horsepower motor, a paper cutter, galley racks, embossing table, type cabinets, metal furniture, and the numerous auxiliaries that make up a composing and press room equipment. The composing room will carry twenty-six different styles of type, comprising thirty-seven fonts of type, and approximately 500 pounds of quads, spaces, leads, borders, ornaments, etc. The steamship Malolo is the largest high-powered and swiftest passenger ship ever built in the United States and was designed for the Matson Navigation Co. of San Francisco, from which port she will run to Honolulu, cutting four days off the present round trip period. She is being built at Cramps and will be launched this spring.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Early in the week arrangements were completed to connect all Scripps-Howard papers, of which the News is one, with each other by private telegraphic news service. The local sheet is 23 years old and, oddly enough, acquirement lately of a San Luis Obispo daily makes 23 papers in the syndicate.

Advertising brings results. Of this Milt Dunning entertains no doubt. Posting a sign one night on the bulletin board stating he was shy a line gage, the following evening—apparelled in an ice cream colored suit with shoes to match

and adorned by a de luxe chapeau, the brim of which slanted dizzily to starboard and further was distinguished by a rainbow-hued ribbon—the gage had been returned. Others wondered if they also could lose a measuring rule and get as good results.

Employed at great expense to the office, as he points out, Harry Ball the other evening remarked that he makes good money but really would prefer to substitute the adjective more.

Formerly a member of this chapel, Benny Dwyer of the Call paid us a call recently. Queried if he was offered a day job by the Call to leave the Examiner, Benny explained that a man must have royal blood to snare a sunlight "sit" and he is only a Democrat.

Profoundly must one be depressed by the troubles of printers. Winfield Scott had trouble stopping his Ford and Sunday essayed to hobble it with new brake bands but unfortunately dropped part of the innards down the wrong hole and the trouble now is to start it.

Last Sunday Skipper Davy treated himself to a demonstration of his new Kleiber, so let him tell it: "The way it acted you'd never know it was climbing hills. And coming back nothing passed me except—" W. M. glanced around and lowered his voice, "A Ford."

"We apprentices gotta stick together," answered Mike Sherman when Jimmy Santich asked him to work part of Sunday night while he picnicked at Searsville Lake. Unless Mike elucidates, Le Page will be cross-examined as to what kind of glue holds apprentices together that far apart.

When C. V. Liggett's sister and brother-in-law reached town Saturday to set up housekeeping C. V. immediately called to make sure they got a big dining room table; to assure them he had enough of restaurants, that, in fact, they had a steady boarder. It seems to agree with him, too, as already he has filled up a wrinkle or two.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

The proposed change in the chapel laws submitted by the committee appointed by Chairman McKnight and presented at the April meeting were unanimously adopted at the regular chapel meeting held at 2:01 a.m. Monday morning.

Interspersed with hilarious cheering and boisterous jeering, the "annual" game between the Chronicle and Examiner baseball nines was played last Monday, the game lasting nearly three hours. When the game was called, due to members having to report for work, it stood at a tie, 14 to 14. Those who were fortunate enough to witness the contest claim it was the best "mess" they ever

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saw. Each team—the Examiner led by Si Stright and the Chronicle by “Red” King—refused to concede ground and fought to the bitter end. Dinty Gallagher, one of the side-line spectators and “directors,” became so enthused he finally replaced one of the Chronicle players to show the rest of the bunch how the game was played, and he is attributed with having saved the colors of the Mission street gang, especially when he hit a three-bagger and stretched it into a homer, only to be tagged at the plate. Many similar spectacular stunts were pulled by both sides, and those who saw the game admit they got their money’s worth.

E. V. Stedt, for whose benefit the game was played, received \$51.50 and left Wednesday for the Home. Before leaving he expressed the desire that his sincere thanks be extended to all those who so generously helped.

George Hirst, machinist, says he does not care what happened to his car, what is worrying him most is what happened to his dog. In an accident, in which no one was hurt, except the two cars, George’s dog mysteriously disappeared and he has been unable to find any trace of him. Anyone seeing or hearing of a stray brindle bulldog will receive George’s sincere thanks if they will notify him.

Sid Tiers and His “Lizzie” got in a jam again, and Sid says the only place his car is safe is in the garage; and he is not even sure of that place. Sid left his car standing at the curb while he put on the feed bag the first part of the week. He heard a loud racket, as though some one had dumped a truck load of tin cans in his front yard. Rushing out he found what was left of his bus half way up a telephone pole. Looking around for the cause, Sid saw it moving swiftly nearly two blocks away; and then came forth Sid’s favorite remark: “Well, Lady Luck is still with me.”

E. J. “Doc” Walker put on a sub the middle of the week for an indefinite period, during which he expects to spend most of the time in resting in order to effect a permanent cure for his eyes, which have given him considerable trouble of late.

If you are looking for a good time this Saturday night, go to Native Sons’ Hall, in Mason street near Geary, where the Union Printers’ Mutual Aid Society is to stage its annual grand ball in commemoration of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the formation of that organization. All arrangements for the affair are completed, and the committee in charge is looking forward to a record attendance. In fact, Chairman Cy Stright, Secretary George E. Mitchell and others of the same committee say it will be the greatest reunion yet held of those engaged in the printing industry. The members of San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions, from which organizations the Mutual Aid derives the greatest part of its membership, are to be there in large numbers, and assurances have also been received of the attendance of a great many of the local stereotypers, pressmen, mailers and bookbinders. In response to the general invitations sent out to the general membership of all unions affiliated with both the Labor and Building Trades Councils, the committee is preparing to also entertain many from these organizations. Many printers and their friends are also expected from several counties about the Bay region. Dan Treloar, a well-known member of the union, with his popular Rainbow orchestra of jazz symphonists, will again furnish the music for dancing. Treloar, who is also a member of the Mutual Aid, has performed a similar service annually for many years past, and has always received much praise for his efforts in furnishing plenty of good music for those who enjoy dancing. George Brady, one of the popular young members of the Examiner chapel, is to be the floor manager of the evening’s festivities.

ELECTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926

Printers’ Pensions

“In all the world no Organization or Association, for a like period of time, has ever attempted to pay Pensions under the same conditions, requirements or rules which have governed the payment of Pensions by the I. T. U. For this reason our own experience is the best possible authority as a guide for the future.”
—Sylvester P. McBride, Boston Union No. 13.

AFTER mature consideration by the membership a pension system was submitted to the referendum in 1907, and adopted.

In the fiscal year 1908-1909 we inaugurated the Pension system, and on January 1, 1912, the payment of mortuary benefits was added to the beneficial features of the organization.

The Pension Fund is maintained to help aged and infirm members sustain a decent standard of living by giving them financial assistance during their declining years. When pensioners were allowed to work two days a week at the trade and draw the \$8 weekly pension they were enabled to maintain a simple place of abode without seeking work as messengers or watchmen. Why deny printers the right to work at their own calling? When a pensioner did work more than two days a week at the trade no pension was paid for that week and the I. T. U. saved the \$8.

Can we, the younger members, think for a moment we are doing justice to those who paved the way for us to receive shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions by taking from them the fruits of their labors in their declining years?

The emasculation of the Pension Law by the last convention is a blot on the record of the I. T. U. . . . and the membership should by their votes show their disapproval.

The Administration delegate of San Francisco spoke in favor of this change at the convention. The three Progressive delegates are recorded as voting NO.

The membership voted to create the Pension Law and have paid dues cheerfully to main-

tain it. Did they have a voice in changing it? No!

The plea of “necessity” advanced by Mr. Lynch is not borne out by facts and figures.

The receipts the first year were \$26,418.68. In 1908-1909 when we started the payment of pensions there was \$202,884.34 in the fund. After paying every claim since 1908, at the close of 1925 we had \$3,321,768.34 in the reserve fund. The system of financing the fund was sound and is borne out by the fact that 77 cents of each dollar collected paid every pension and mortuary claim, and 23 cents of each dollar collected was added to the reserve fund.

When International officials make four different rulings on the Pension Law in four months there must be something radically wrong with the new Pension Law or the present Executive Council is utterly incompetent to handle the proposition.

We, who are now active, should look ahead to the time when we will be in the same position our pensioners now occupy. The age limit has been increased from 60 to 65 years and this age is seven and thirty-two hundredths years over the average age at death of our members. Your continuous membership has been raised from twenty to twenty-five years.

For your welfare and the good of the I. T. U. vote to restore the control of the organization to the membership by electing Howard, Perry, Bentley, Randolph and the full Progressive ticket.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 7, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, invitation to attend its thirty-ninth anniversary grand ball, May 15th, Native Sons' Hall. From Auto Mechanics, enclosing five tickets for their seventh anniversary dance, June 5th, California Hall. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Congresswoman Florence Kahn, relative to H. R. Bill 487. From the American Biscuit Company, concerning the use of the Lithographers' label.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Garment Workers' Union 131, requesting that the Co-Opex Manufacturing Company of Oakland and the Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Wage agreement of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26.

Request Complied With—From Office Employees Union, requesting the Council to endorse its wage scale for the ensuing year.

Report of Executive Committee—In response to the request of the Grocery Clerks' Union for a conference of interested parties in the boycott on the Jenny Wren chain stores, all representatives were present, but as it is necessary to secure the consent of Bakers' Union before the boycott could be lifted, the matter was laid over. A committee from the Cemetery Workers' Union came before your committee and explained the status of their negotiations with their employers. The matter of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union was laid over one week.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application from the Jewelry Workers' Union be received and the delegates seated. Reported a vacancy on the committee, owing to the resignation of Bro. Dufon. Recommended that the plan for the organizing of an Auto-Motive Council as submitted be endorsed and the carrying it into execution be re-referred to the Organizing Committee. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council endorse Senate Bill No. 3983, creating a department of safety. Recommended that the attitude of President Green in regard to the Mexican situation be commended and that he be requested to keep this Council informed on this matter. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—**Janitor**—Initiated nine new members, seven of whom are school janitors. **Hatters**—Requested a demand for their label. **Waiters**—Have sent letter of encouragement to the British Trades Union. **Auto-Mechanics**—White Taxi Cab Company now 100 per cent union; will hold dance June 5th, California Hall. **Cracker Bakers**—Requested delegates to purchase products made in San Francisco and Oakland; National Biscuit Co. still unfair; Poultry Dressers—Have signed agreements with Campagna Bros. and O'Brien, Spotorno & Mitchell. **Lithographers**—Requested a further demand for their label. **Cooks**—Have sent felicitations to British Trades Unions; bought 10 shares of stock in Spokane Labor Temple; will assist Poultry Dressers. **Garment Workers**—Have started a campaign to create a demand for their label; will visit all unions and requested all unions to admit their committee promptly.

New Business—Moved that the Council raise the boycott on Compagna Bros.; motion carried.

Several delegates reported the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors dealing with the resolutions submitted by Supervisor Havener, which called for removal of policemen from buildings.

Delegate Johnson introduced a resolution to requests the Board of Supervisors to specify in future contracts for city advertising in what issues of the official newspaper the advertising must appear. Resolution adopted.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, the official advertising of the City and County was awarded to the San Francisco Bulletin by contract making such advertising the exclusive property and function of that paper, and as a consequence the only source of information regarding such advertising accessible to the average citizen; and

"Whereas, for several weeks past, the management of that paper seems to have adopted the practice of restricting the publication of such advertising to certain issues or copies delivered to only a portion of its readers and subscribers, thereby practically discriminating among them as to who shall and who shall not be recipients of such public information; and

"Whereas, we believe such condition to be antagonistic to the aims and purposes of public city advertising, and that it should be remedied for the future in contracts designating some particular newspaper as the official newspaper of the City and County; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that this matter be called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, with the request that the Board in future contracts adopt such specifications as shall insure to the general public proper access and certain means of securing information on all matters required to be advertised in the official newspaper."

Delegate Calhan introduced a resolution condemning propaganda of the City Efficiency League. Adopted.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, Mr. Adolph Uhl and his so-called Efficiency League have, since the formation of this organization, been engaged in no other activity than the spreading of propaganda against anything and everything pertaining to public ownership of public utilities; and

"Whereas, the latest and most persistent attacks of this League have been directed against the Municipal Railway, and through misrepresentation of the facts efforts are plainly made to prejudice the public against municipal operation of this utility, in an apparent endeavor to turn over the operation of the road to the Market Street Railway Company, under pretext of securing to the city under private management ostensibly greater profits; and

"Whereas, similar tactics and stock arguments are resorted to in every city adopting public ownership and operation of public utilities, for the self-evident purpose of securing a renewal of expiring franchises of competing private corporations, or increasing their rates and profits; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we condemn the propaganda activities of Mr. Adolph Uhl and his Efficiency League, and sincerely and respectfully urge the citizens in general to carefully scrutinize the motives and self-evident purposes of this organization, before giving any credence whatever to its many false and doubtful claims; and, further,

"Resolved, that this resolution be given publicity in the press, and copies transmitted to individuals and civic organizations before which the Efficiency League and Mr. Adolph Uhl have made their attacks upon our city-owned and operated public utilities."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$278.28. **Expenses**—\$174.25.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

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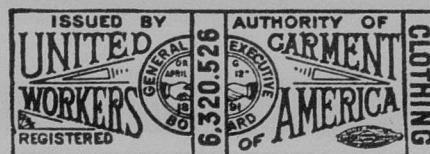
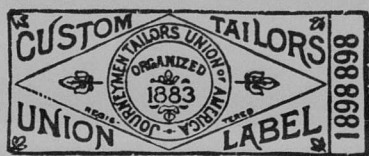
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F. G. Johnson Clothing Co., 2554 Mission Street
H. Mieres, 2806 Mission Street
D. Mulready, 1699 Haight Street
Peterson Bros., 628 20th Street
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On every one of these items

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 395 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17722—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank C. Tyrell of the Letter Carriers, John J. Scobie of the Teamsters.

Negotiations between the Cemetery Workers' Union and the Associated Cemeteries are still progressing, and the workers are waiting for a reply from the employers to the reassertion of their request for \$6 a day. A compromise of \$5.75, representing an increase of 25 cents a day, was not considered by the workers and the demand has again been submitted to the employers for a decision.

Under the leadership of Albert Adamski, general organizer of the executive board of the Garment Workers' International, local garment workers will conduct a house-to-house campaign in the bay region in order to promote the sale of union-labeled garments. An assessment has been voted by the union and \$5000 will be spent on the drive. Already 400 members have announced they will assist in the distribution of pamphlets and other literature to inform the people of the humanitarian and progressive conditions under which union-made garments are manufactured. "Our particular aim is to exclude all Chinese and prison-made products from the shelves of merchants," Adamski said. Adamski will remain here for two months. He is being assisted by Daisy Hauck, the western member of the United Garment Workers' executive board.

Cooks' Local No. 44 has joined in labor's protest against the Aswell immigration bill and a committee has been appointed to co-operate with the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born in an effort to secure its defeat. Its passage would require all aliens to register and compel them to pay an annual fee in the nature of a head tax. Failure to register would subject the

alien to a criminal prosecution. It would create a system of espionage and intimidation heretofore unknown in this country, the union claims. The government would adopt a system too closely resembling the registry systems of communistic governments, it is claimed, and the alien population would be treated as quasi-criminal.

Two men were elected to fill offices in the Trade Unions Promotion League last week. N. Burton, Steamfitters' Local No. 509, is the new vice-president, and H. Jacobs of the Teachers' Federation, is to be trustee, it was reported by Secretary W. G. Desepte.

Plumbers' Local No. 442 has installed a working button to be worn by all members because of the number of non-union men who have been representing themselves to be union members. The button adopted will correspond with the color of the Building Trades' working card, and will be changed quarterly.

The Trade Union Promotional League meeting held in Collingwood Hall, Eighteenth and Collingwood streets, last Wednesday night, was well attended and a splendid program was presented consisting of moving pictures, music and speakers. The speakers devoted themselves to the great good that comes out of the purchase of union label goods and it is believed that the demand in that neighborhood will be considerably augmented as a result of the meeting.

"Every man of vision in industry and finance sees that he is as vitally interested in maintaining a high buying power among the masses of the people as he is in producing a high dividend. A high buying power depends upon a high wage level."—Representative Eaton of New Jersey.

HURLING TEAM COMING.

San Francisco's formal invitation to the world-famed champion Tipperary Hurling Team of Ireland to visit this city for a match game with the star players of the Pacific Coast at Ewing Field on June 13, has been accepted, according to announcement by Lieutenant Michael Riordan, chairman of the committee of one hundred leading men and women citizens, representing every race, and creed, making plans for the reception and entertainment of the champions.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., will head the reception committee, composed of members of the Board of Supervisors, scores of City, State and Federal officials, and prominent civic leaders, who will welcome the champions. That the entertainment events may be organized on a scale befitting the visit here of these representative figures of a foreign nation, Lieutenant Riordan declares that all foreign consuls residing in this city will be invited to participate in the social affairs arranged in honor of the players.

Ireland's national game for nearly 3000 years, hurling is one of the oldest forms of sport known. The Tipperary team is acclaimed the greatest aggregation of hurling players in the world.

A big public reception will be held upon their arrival in New York where they will play their first American game on May 30th. Other public demonstrations are being arranged in their honor in Boston and Chicago, the only other cities where they will play before coming to San Francisco. They will arrive here on June 10th.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' INSTITUTE.

Katonah, N. Y.—The summer institute to be conducted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, July 19-31, at Brookwood Labor College here, is arousing considerable interest among the members.

The local union in Boston, Mass., is conducting a membership campaign and the two men who bring in the most members are to be sent as representatives to the institute and have their expenses paid. The Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, comprising representatives of all the unions in the state, has publicly and officially endorsed the institute and is urging that each local in the state send a representative.

New York Local No. 3 voted recently to pay the expenses of four of their men, and at least twenty others are planning to come for one or both weeks, according to Clinton S. Golden, Brookwood field representative, who addressed the group. The locals in Baltimore and Elizabeth, N. J., are also enthusiastic about the meetings. From Seattle, clear on the Pacific Coast, has come commendation of the institute and a request for a full account of it in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

The institute will be in session during the two weeks from July 19 to 31, and any trade unionist who is interested in the problems of electrical power development in relation to organized labor may attend for one or both weeks. A fee of \$20 per week covers tuition and living expenses, including room and board.

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